Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend paragraph [0045] of the subject application (Publication No. 2004-0133155) as follows:

[0036] As discussed above, the non-linear shape of the body member 2 provides a number of advantages. The large intravitreal surface area provided by the non-linear shape geometry of the body member 2, which is implanted in the eye and is in contact with the vitreous fluid, can allow for more optimal sustained release of the substance through diffusion, enzymatic degradation, active pumping and other types of delivery. When implanted in the eye, it is desirable to limit the length "L" of drug delivery implants to prevent the drug delivery implant from entering the central visual field "A" (See FIG. 6). If the implant enters the central visual field A, this will result in blind spots in the patient's vision and will increase the risk of damage to the retina tissue and lens capsule. Thus, for example, when the implant is inserted at the pars plana, the distance from the implantation site on the pars plana to the central visual field is approximately 1 cm. Thus, the overall length of the implant is preferably less than 1 cm. By providing a body member 2 that has a non-linear shape, the device of the present invention holds a greater volume of materials per length of the device without having to make the cross section of the device and, thus, the size of the insertion incision) larger, and it also provides a larger surface area per length of the device through which the material may be delivered. Still further, the non-linear shape of the body member 2 provides a built-in anchoring system that prevents unwanted movement of the device and unwanted ejection of the device out of the eye since the non-linear shape of the body member requires manipulation of the device to get it out of an incision (e.g. a coil-shaped body member 2 would require twisting the device out of the eye, and a zig-zag shaped body member 2 would require moving the device back and forth to remove the device from the eye).

[0045] The overall size and shape of the rim or cap 8 is not particularly limited provided that irritation to the eye is limited. For example, while the rim or cap 8 is shown circular in shape, the rim or cap may be of any shape, for example, circular, rectangular, triangular, etc. However, to minimize irritation to the eye, the rim or cap 8 preferably has rounded edges.

Further, the rim or cap 8 is designed such that it remains outside the eye and, as such, the rim or cap 8 is sized so that it will not pass into the eye through the opening in the eye through which the device is inserted. In some embodiments, the cap 8 is sized to provide a cross-section larger than the cross-section area of the coil or the zig-zag shape or the cross-section of the coil-shaped member, for example, as shown in Figs. 1a, 2a, 3a-c, and 5a-b. The rim or cap 8 may further be designed such that it can be easily sutured or otherwise secured to the surface surrounding the opening in the eye and may, for example, contain a plurality of holes (not shown) through which sutures may pass.